

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--This application relates to commonly assigned ~~copending application~~ Serial No. _____ (~~DN 83892~~) U.S. Patent No. 6,893,790 entitled PHOTOPATTERNING OF CONDUCTIVE ELECTRODE LAYERS CONTAINING ELECTRICALLY-CONTAINING POLYMER PARTICLES, Serial No. 10/648,420 (~~DN 83879~~) entitled PATTERNING OF ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE LAYERS BY INK PRINTING METHODS, and ~~application~~ Serial No. _____ (~~DN 84232~~) U.S. Patent No. 6,872,500 entitled METHOD OF PATTERNING AN ELECTROCONDUCTIVE LAYER ON A SUPPORT, filed simultaneously herewith. The copending applications are incorporated by reference herein for all that they contain.—

Please insert the following text at page 13, before line 10 of the application:

-- In Section VIII, page 64 of Research Disclosure Volume 109, Index No. 10938 published May 1973, the following is taught about dry developers:

Dry Developers

Typical electrostatic dry developers comprise electrostatically responsive toner particles and a particulate carrier, for example, non-magnetic particles such as glass beads, crystals of inorganic salts such as sodium or potassium chloride, hard resin particles, metal particles, etc. In addition, magnetic carrier particles may be used such as steel, iron, cobalt, nickel and alloys and mixtures thereof.

The size of carrier particles used in electrostatic dry developers may vary from about 10.0 to about 1500.0 microns although particles outside this range may also be used for particular development condition or developer compositions.

Carrier particles suitable for use in various magnetic brush development systems include magnetic carrier particles. Such particles may have a variable composition; for example, the particles may have a magnetic core overcoated with a non-magnetic material such as a resin; or the particles may have a non-magnetic core such as a metallic material, a plastic material, etc. overcoated with a magnetic shell; or the

particles may be composed of hollow magnetic balls. Alternatively, a number of small magnetic particles may be joined together by a binder material to form magnetic carrier particles.

In the manufacture of carrier particles suitable for use in conventional dry electrostatic developers, a variety of pre-treatment or post-treatment operations may be performed to improve various properties of the carrier particles. A variety of such techniques and modifications are available for altering the electrical properties of the carrier particles

The toner particles (or marking particles) useful in dry electrographic developer compositions are generally comprised of a resin binder and a colorant, such as a dye or pigment. Suitable toners can be selected from materials to give desired physical properties to the developed image and the proper triboelectric relationship to match the carrier particles used.

Generally, any of the toner particles known in the art are suitable for mixing in dry developer compositions. In certain instances, the toner may be comprised solely of colorant material, for example, carbon particles, without any resinous binder. In other cases, where a visible image is not desired or needed, the toner may be composed solely of a material, such as a resinous material, having the desired physical and triboelectric properties without any colorant.

When a selected toner powder is utilized with ferromagnetic carrier particles in a magnetic brush development arrangement, the toner clings to the carrier by triboelectric attraction. The carrier particles acquire a charge of one polarity and the toner acquires a charge of the opposite polarity. Thus, if the carrier is mixed with a resin toner which is higher in the triboelectric series, the toner normally acquires a positive charge and the carrier a negative charge.

Useful toner granules or particles can be prepared by various methods. Two convenient techniques for preparing these toners are spray-drying or melt blending followed by grinding.

Toner formulations by spray-drying involves dissolving or dispersing a resin, colorant and any additives in a volatile liquid such as dichloromethane or water. This solution or dispersion is then sprayed through an atomizing nozzle using a substantially non-reactive gas such as nitrogen as the atomizing agent. During atomization, the volatile liquid evaporates from the airborne droplets, producing finely

divided particles of the resin. The ultimate particle size is determined by varying the size of the atomizing nozzle and the pressure of the atomizing agent.

Suitable toners can be prepared by melt-blending. This technique involves melting a powdered form of polymer or resin and mixing it with suitable colorants and additives. The resin can easily be melted or heated on compounding rolls which are also useful to mix or otherwise blend the resin and addenda so as to promote the complete intermixing of these various ingredients. After thorough blending, the mixture is cooled and solidified. The resultant solid mass is then broken into small pieces and finely ground to form a free-flowing powder of toner granules.--